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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Red Plane Attack 'Taped.' The U.S. State Dept. made public Feb. 5 a tape recording of a radio conversation reported to have taken place among Soviet fighter pilots as they attacked & shot down an unarmed U.S. Air Force C-130 transport plane over Soviet Armenia Sept. 2, 1958.

The U.S. plane had crashed 24 miles within Soviet territory, near Erivan, Armenia, after accidentally crossing the Armenian-Turkish border while on a radio transmission survey. The USSR had returned the bodies of 6 of the 17 crewmen Sept. 24, 1958 but repeatedly had rejected U.S. requests for information on the missing crewmen and had denied charges that the plane had been shot down. 2 of the dead airmen, both unidentified, were buried in Arlington National Cemetery Feb. 6. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 347E1, 312D3]

The State Dept. asserted that the recordings, when compared with 2 articles on Soviet air defense published by the USSR Defense Ministry newspaper Soviet Aviation,* proved that the Soviet pilots concerned had been engaged in shooting down the U.S. transport. Documents made public with the recordings disclosed that the incident had been discussed with Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Menshikov Nov. 13, 1958 and in meetings between Vice Pres. Nixon & visiting Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan on Jan. 7 & 16, but without result. Menshikov was told of the recording but declined to hear it.

A translated transcript of the recording contained the following fragments of conversation among Soviet pilots alleged to have made the attack:

"I am 201 [Soviet AF aircraft identification number]. I can see the fence [Turkish-USSR border] well."
"582, I see the target, to the right . . . a large one."
"Its altitude is 100 [10,000 meters] . . ."
"I am 201, I see the target. Attack!"
"Attack, attack, 218 attack!"
"The target is a transport, 4-engined."
"Target speed is 300 [km., or 180 mph.]. I am going along with it. It is turning toward the fence."
"The target is burning . . ."
"The tail assembly is falling off the target."
"Look at him. He will not get away. He is already falling."
"Yes, he is falling. I will finish him off, boys, I will finish him off on the run."
"The target has lost control, it is going down."
"The target has turned over."
"Yes . . . form up, go home."

State Dept. officials refused to disclose how the recording was made or came into U.S. possession. Washington sources, however, expressed the belief that the conversation was intercepted by the worldwide radio monitoring system maintained along the borders of the USSR & Soviet-bloc nations by the U.S. & other Western nations. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White told newsmen Feb. 6 that the U.S. had decided to make public the recording only after it became clear that the USSR would not admit its responsibility for the attack on the unarmed plane. He denied that there were political motives for the recording's release at this time.

USSR Denies Charges. Moscow radio charged in foreign language broadcasts Feb. 7 that the State Dept. had fabricated the recording in an effort to harm East-West relations and destroy the goodwill that, it asserted, Mikoyan's visit had created in the U.S.

Soviet broadcasters charged that "the fake [recording] is so transparent that a child could see through it. The script sounds as if it were written in Hollywood by someone who knew nothing of contemporary Russian language or . . . fighter plane tactics." They said the State Dept. had been compelled to create an "untrue version of the incident," blaming it on Soviet air defenses, to mask the fact that it had been caused by a U.S. plane flying "a long way over Soviet territory."

A State Dept. statement Feb. 7 termed the Moscow radio comment "shocking" for its "transparent denial of the authenticity of a tape to which its ambassador & air attaché . . . nervously refused to listen." Lincoln White challenged the USSR Feb. 9 to tell of the recording in its Russian or other domestic broadcasts.

'Ike' Sees Red Trap. Pres. Eisenhower expressed the belief Feb. 10 that the U.S. transport might have been diverted into Soviet airspace by deliberate Soviet radio interference with Turkish radio beacons.

Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. plane might have crossed the Soviet border due to bad weather or a navigation error, but he noted that "once in a while we believe there are false radio signals that will take a plane out of course." The President denied that the transport, or any other American plane, was "playing fox & hounds" on the USSR border "to cause scrambling" by Soviet fighters in order to monitor Soviet air defenses. Mr. Eisenhower said provocatory flights were "contrary to orders" that he "personally" had issued to U.S. military commanders.

(U.S. Defense Dept. officials confirmed Dec. 10 that Soviet radio beacons at Batumi & Poti, Armenia, were operated at similar frequencies to the Turkish beacon at Trebizond, a point in the flight of the U.S.' transport, and frequently were confused with the Trebizond signal.)

Khrushchev Invites 'Ike.' Soviet Premier Khrushchev invited Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 5 to visit any place in the Soviet Union and to bring with him any U.S. leaders he wished. Khrushchev said he was "extending this invitation without insisting on reciprocity."

Addressing the closing session of the 21st Soviet CP Congress in Moscow, Khrushchev denounced as "an unexpected deduction" Pres. Eisenhower's Jan. 28 statement to a Washington news conference that it would be impossible for Khrushchev to make an unofficial visit to the U.S. Khrushchev, who said he had "no intention whatsoever" of asking for an invitation to the U.S., assured Mr. Eisenhower that "he would be received [in the USSR] with heartfelt hospitality" by "our Govt." & the Soviet people.

Khrushchev, however, coupled his invitation to Mr. Eisenhower with a strong attack on U.S. leaders for alleged "readiness" to "sacrifice their allies . . . for the sake of their narrow interests." He denounced U.S. leaders as "merchants of death" for compelling other nations to accept U.S. missile bases that placed their peoples in great danger.

'Ike' Rejects Bid. A White House statement said Feb. 6 that if Pres. Eisenhower visited the USSR, it would not be in response to "an offhand invitation extended in a political speech." It said Mr. Eisenhower "had

* Published Sept. 19 & 20, 1958, the articles described an air defense exercise in which "a target" was detected by Soviet radar and intercepted by fighter forces. Although the target was not identified as the U.S. C-130 nor was the incident described as more than a mock attack, the call numbers of the fighters involved in the exercise (201, 582) were identical with those mentioned in the tape recording released by the U.S. State Dept. U.S. spokesmen said the exercise was described by Soviet Aviation as a "successful attack" and that a Soviet AF general had praised the pilots involved for the quality of the "firing" apparently recorded by the fighters' wing cameras.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. released recordings of Red jet fighters' downing of unarmed U.S. military transport; USSR charged forgery.

Eisenhower rejected Khrushchev invitation to visit USSR.

Socialists replaced anti-Communist group in Iraqi cabinet.

Greek & Turkish premiers agreed to compromise Cyprus settlement.

United States

Eisenhower submitted 7-point civil rights program.

Anti-trust probe of General Motors revealed.

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no present plans to make such a visit" but that a future trip would be considered if it "would serve the cause of peace." Mr. Eisenhower told newsmen Feb. 10 that he would have to "wait for some more official . . . [&] persuasive kind of invitation than that" contained in Khrushchev's hostile speech. [See p. 33E3]

(British Prime Min. Macmillan announced to the House of Commons Feb. 5 that he would leave for Moscow Feb. 21 on a weeklong visit to the USSR. Macmillan said he would meet with Soviet leaders for a broad exchange of views on East-West problems but would not enter into bilateral British-Soviet negotiations on any specific subject.) [See p. 33F3]

MIDDLE EAST

Iraqi Cabinet Shift. Members of a reportedly independent anti-Communist bloc in the revolutionary cabinet of Premier el Kassem resigned Feb. 7 and were replaced by a predominately Socialist group of civilians & army officers.

The resignations reportedly had been threatened if Kassem failed to curb growing Communist influence in the Iraqi regime, but they were not believed to have increased the power of the pro-Soviet faction.

The cabinet shift eliminated pan-Arab Baath Party Socialists from the Kassem regime and was considered a defeat for pro-Nasser elements favoring an early merger of Iraq with the United Arab Republic.

Resigning from the Kassem cabinet were Foreign Min. Abdul Jabbar Jomard, National Guidance Min. Sadik Shansal, Communications Min. Baba Ali, Social Affairs Min. Naguib Taleb, State Min. Fuad Rikabi & Health Min. Mohammed Salih Mahmoud. Rikabi was a prominent member of the Baath Party, currently under attack for ties with Col. Abdel Salam Arif, ex-deputy premier, whose death sentence on treason charges officially was announced Feb. 7. Shansal was a leader of the Arab nationalist Istiqlal (Independence) Party & an associate of ex-Premier Rashid Ali Gailani, also reportedly convicted of treason. [See pp. 27A2, 19G2]

Named to the Iraqi cabinet: Hashim Jawad, foreign minister; Dr. Talaat al-Shaibani, development minister; Hussein Jamil, guidance minister; Hassan al-Talabani, communications minister; Dr. Mohammed al-Shawaf, health minister; Fuad Arif, state minister; Brig. Muheddin Abdul Hamid, education, & Brig. Abdul Wahab Amin, social affairs. Jawad had professed Socialist views, and Shaibani & Jamil were members of the National Democratic Party, a Socialist non-Communist group. The other appointees were regarded as moderate leftist career civil servants & army officers.

The Iraqi Military Supreme Court sentenced 3 leading officials of the overthrown regime of King Faisal & the late Premier Nuri as-Said to death Feb. 4 for murder, torture & election frauds. Condemned to be hanged: Said Qazzaz, ex-interior minister; Abdul Jabbar Fehmi, ex-Baghdad governor; Bahjat Attiyah, ex-Iraqi security chief. Sentenced to one-to-3-year jail terms: Abbas Ali Ghaleb, ex-police director general, and Rafiq Towfeq & Abdel Reham Samarrai, police officials. [See p. 27B2]

Iraqi-Soviet Aid Pact. Soviet participation on a "vast scale" in Iraq's economic development was pledged in an Iraqi-Soviet communiqué issued in Baghdad Feb. 7. The statement disclosed that Soviet experts had surveyed Iraqi development projects & plans and had reached "preliminary agreement" on Soviet "economic & technical cooperation" with the Iraqi program. An Iraqi delegation was to visit the USSR to complete the aid negotiations, the first to be reported between Iraq & the USSR.

The delivery of 100-150 Soviet tanks & other military equipment to Iraq was reported Feb. 10. Lebanese dispatches reported that 4 shiploads of Soviet arms had been delivered to Iraq between Nov. 27, 1958 & Jan. 27. The deliveries were said to include anti-aircraft guns, trucks & mortars but no aircraft. Current Iraqi armed strength was believed to include the Soviet tanks, 116 British Centurion tanks & 40 U.S. M-24 tanks, 42 British jet fighters & 5 U.S. F-86 jets (but not pilots for all the jets). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 406D1]

Oman Fighting Renewed. Troops of Sultan Said bin Taimur of Muscat & Oman were reported Feb. 1 to have attacked rebel tribesmen in the Jebel Akhdar area of Oman and to have taken 3 rebel villages. Cairo spokesmen for the Imam of Oman, rebel leader, said 10 British soldiers had been killed in the fighting, in which RAF planes allegedly bombed Omani towns. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 371E2, 276B3, 259E1]

Asian-African Youth Conf. The first Asian-African Youth Conference met in Cairo Feb. 2-8 and adopted resolutions condemning U.S. foreign policy, French actions in Algeria, British policy in Kenya & Arabia, and Israel. The conference, organized by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council, was ignored by UAR officials because of a dispute over the attendance of Soviet delegates. Syrian, Egyptian & Palestinian students demonstrated against leftist delegates' efforts to win conference indorsement of Communist policies. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423B2]

Arab Pipeline Talks Set. Gen. Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Arab League secretary, disclosed Feb. 4 that League states would meet Apr. 16 to study plans to construct an Arab-owned pipeline system that would "cooperate with [U.S.-owned] Tapline & other pipelines in getting oil to the world markets." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 338B2]

Middle East oil production totalled 214,400,000 metric tons during 1958, compared with 177,700,000 tons in 1957, the Petroleum Information Bureau reported Feb. 4 in London.

Kuwait Riots Halted. Sheikh Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, ruler of Kuwait, was reported Feb. 10 to have suppressed recent pan-Arab demonstrations of support for Pres. Nasser & the United Arab Republic. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 235E3]

Hussein to Visit U.S. Washington officials disclosed Feb. 10 that King Hussein of Jordan planned a private visit to the U.S. in March during an around-the-world tour. The trip would be Hussein's first outside Jordan since UAR fighters prevented him from crossing Syria en route to Europe in Nov. 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 362G2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Cyprus Settlement Reached. Premiers Constantine Karamanlis of Greece & Adnan Menderes of Turkey announced Feb. 11 in Zurich that they had agreed on a compromise plan for settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

The Greek-Turkish accord reportedly provided for establishment of a Cypriot republic independent of Britain, Greece or Turkey. Britain would retain its Cyprus bases and a mixed Greek-Turkish garrison on Cyprus would ensure maintenance of the agreement.

British acceptance of the accord, regarded as certain, was expected to end the Greek Cypriot campaign for enosis (union with Greece). Approximately 450 persons had been killed in Cypriot violence since Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorists began the enosis campaign in April 1955.

A joint communiqué issued by Karamanlis & Menderes after they had met Feb. 5-11 in Zurich said that Foreign Mins. Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza of Greece & Fatin Rustu Zorlu of Turkey had been ordered to London to inform Britain of the agreement. Karamanlis & Menderes expressed certainty that the accord would "lead to a final solution of the Cyprus question" in further talks with Britain. They asserted that "the cause of the unity & welfare of Cyprus" had emerged "victorious" from the Zurich talks.

The Greek-Turkish agreement was said to contain the following provisions: (1) Cyprus would become a republic outside the British Commonwealth with its independence guaranteed by Greece, Turkey & Britain; (2) it would have a Greek Cypriot president, a Turkish Cypriot vice president & a single-house Parliament with the Greek community allotted ⅔ of the seats, the Turkish minority holding ⅓ of the seats; (3) the Turkish vice president would have veto power over policies affecting Turkey's security, interests of the Turkish Cypriot minority & key Govt. appointments.

The Zurich conference, encouraged by Britain, grew out of British-Greek-Turkish contacts during the Dec. 1958 meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Paris. Arrangements for the talks were completed in secret Paris talks Jan. 18-19 by Greek Foreign Min. Averoff & Turkish Foreign Min. Zorlu. [See p. 14B3; Vol. XVIII, 430E3, 410E-F3]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Civil Rights Program. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a special message Feb. 5 to enact a 7-point program of civil rights legislation. Bills to implement his request were submitted by the Labor, Justice and Health-Education-&-Welfare Departments and introduced in the Senate the same day by Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.).

The President's message & accompanying bills proposed that Congress:

1. Make it a federal crime punishable by up to 2 years in jail & a $10,000 fine to use "force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases."

2. "Confer additional investigative authority on the FBI" in school & church bombing cases by making it a federal crime punishable by 5 years' imprisonment & a $5,000 fine to flee from one state to another to avoid prosecution for or testifying about such crimes.

3. "Give the Attorney General power to inspect federal election records" and require that such records be preserved for at least 3 years to permit inspection.

4. Authorize $500,000 for 2 years of federal grants, to be matched by states involved, for "technical aid to state & local agencies to assist them in making the necessary adjustments required by school desegregation decisions."

5. Authorize federal schools for children of armed forces members in states where "public schools have been closed because of desegregation decisions."

6. Replace the President's Committee on Government Contracts with a "statutory commission on equal job opportunity under government contracts."

7. Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for 2 years (until Sept. 1961).

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) told the Senate Feb. 5 that he was "happy" Mr. Eisenhower had submitted his program. He said some of the President's proposals were not "practicable" but others were "very wise." Most Southern Senators, however, denounced the program.

A somewhat-stronger civil rights bill had been introduced in the Senate Jan. 29 by a bipartisan 15-member civil rights coalition headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.). Their bill would: (a) Empower the Attorney General to initiate lawsuits to halt illegal bias (as had been proposed in the discarded "Section III" of the Administration's original 1957 civil rights bill); (b) authorize up to $40 million a year for 5 years to help finance schools where states cut off funds to block integration; (c) provide up to $2½ million a year in legal, technical & financial aid in adjusting to integration.

A bill to permit the FBI to act against "hate bombers" of schools & churches was introduced in the Senate Jan. 12 by Sens. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.) & 32 co-sponsors. It would provide jail sentences of up to one year & fines of up to $1,000 for shipment or possession of explosives with the intent to commit a bombing.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.) & 7 other Southern Democrats introduced Jan. 27 a proposed Constitutional amendment to give states & localities full power to decide whether or not to desegregate their schools. Co-sponsors: Sens. Harry F. Byrd (Va.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), Lister Hill (Ala.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), James O. Eastland (Miss.) & John C. Stennis (Miss.). [See pp. 28G3-29B2]

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OTHER U.S. NEWS

GM Probed. The Justice Department served a subpena on General Motors officials in New York Feb. 4 and thereby disclosed that it had ordered a far-reaching grand jury investigation of the firm on possible charges of criminal anti-trust violations. GM Chrmn. Frederic G. Donner said in Detroit Feb. 4 that the subpena called for data "going back to 1946 & in some cases to 1929."

The Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division had been investigating GM for about 5 years. Victor R. Hansen, Assistant Attorney General in charge of this division, told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee earlier Feb. 4 that his division had been investigating "for quite some time" the "undue concentration" that "plagues" the auto & steel industries. (In 1958 GM produced 51.13% of the 4,244,005 passenger autos made in the U.S. Ford produced 28.74%, Chrysler 13.69%, American Motors 5.1% & Studebaker-Packard 1.34%. U.S. Steel had 28.4% & Bethlehem Steel 15.6% of the U.S.'steel productive capacity.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 433D-F3, E1, 278E-F2; XVII, 351G3]

American Motors Pres. George Romney proposed in a speech before the Detroit Adcraft Club Jan. 30 that GM be split into 2 companies. He said GM had "the power to eliminate some other companies" from the auto industry and that GM's competitors "have existed only because of [GM's] pursuance . . . of a policy that permitted them to exist." (Romney simultaneously called for anti-trust control of alleged excessive union power that "threatens to make union members the principal beneficiaries & bosses of our economy & nation.")

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced Jan. 2 that GM had agreed to repay to the government $4,908,000 in addition to a previously agreed-upon voluntary refund of $5 million in profits (subject to tax credits) to settle government claims arising from a 1952 Air Force contract for the production of F-84F Thunderstreak jet planes. The Justice Department originally had claimed $4,922,962.27. This included $3,118,000 that the department said the government had overpaid because of GM misstatements of costs. The remainder of the government claim was under a statute authorizing civil recovery beyond actual damage. GM denied any wilful misstatement and said it based the settlement on the difference between actual & estimated costs in the $375 million contract. Chrmn. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) of a House Armed Services subcommittee had charged in Nov. 1957 that the overpayment had amounted to $17,495,200 and that GM had offered to repay more than half, but Asst. Atty. Gen. George Cochran Doub denied Jan. 2 that a sum that large had been claimed.

(GM gave the state of Michigan Feb. 3 a $13 million advance payment of taxes due in the spring to ease the state over a financial crisis.)

Low British Bid Loses. Leo A. Hoegh, director of the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization, decided Jan. 16 to recommend that the Army Engineers buy 2 hydraulic turbines from the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Co. of Philadelphia at the latter's bid of $1,757,210 despite the fact that the English Electric Co., Ltd. of London had offered them for $1,450,700. The turbines were for the Greer's Ferry Dam in Arkansas.

Hoegh said Jan. 20 that the deci-

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Feb. 7

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,476	*$20,515	*$22,783
Currency circulation	*$31,121	*$31,150	*$30,579
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$29,678	*$29,819	*$30,201
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$597	*$595	*$437
N.Y. bank clearings	$13,459,808,345	$13,295,529,055	$12,911,787,800
England note circulation	*£2,004.712	*£2,002.935	*£1,905.303
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	16,140,757	18,719,913	12,371,238
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	228.06	230.07	187.19
Bond sales (par value)	$31,744,000	$33,210,000	$24,169,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.89	87.81	89.40
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	142,192	144,616	128,509
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,107,135	7,193,535	6,842,385
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,005,000	8,290,000	8,285,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,151	*13,394	*12,238
Carloadings (cars)	[b]582,636	555,547	550,532
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.38½	$2.35¾	$2.59⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.47⅜	$1.48	$1.44⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.357	$.357	$.361
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.83	$42.50	$37.33
Wholesale food index†	[d]$6.19	$6.20	$6.47
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.2	119.5	118.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]106	105	98
Failures (Jan. 29)‡	322	296	326

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 28 [b] Jan. 31 [c] Jan. 24 [d] Feb. 3

sion to reject the worldwide low bid in favor of the low American bid had been made "to protect national security interests" under the 26-year-old Buy American Act. He said that if the U.S. firm lost the contract, "there is reason to believe that domestic productive capacity in this [heavy machine tool] category would be reduced to a level inadequate for emergency requirements."

Sir Harold Caccia, British ambassador to the U.S., protested the decision to the State Department Jan. 19 & 21. But State Secy. Dulles said at his press conference Jan. 27 that the decision "was justified on its merits." He said Britain & other nations as well as the U.S. made "certain exceptions & qualifications" to the liberalized trade policy.

Chrmn. Hale Boggs (D., La.) of the House Foreign Trade Policy subcommittee charged in the House Jan. 27 that the Eisenhower Administration had sacrificed liberal trade principles to a political commitment. His charge referred to an Oct. 31, 1958 announcement by Sen. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.), then a Representative running for the Senate, that the White House had informed him that the Pennsylvania firm would get the contract. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 121G2]

Draft Extension. A bill (HR2260) to extend the draft for 4 years beyond July 1 was passed by 381-20 House vote and sent to the Senate Feb. 5. The measure also would continue the drafting of doctors & dentists, suspend the 2 million-man limit on the size of the armed forces and extend the Dependents Assistance Act. The bill was passed after the House had defeated: (a) a proposal by Rep. Leonard G. Wolf (D., Ia.) to limit the draft extension to 2 years; (b) an amendment by Rep. Arthur Winstead (D., Miss.) to bar the use of draftees in situations such as the Little Rock integration dispute. Winstead's amendment would have provided that draftees could not be required to bear arms against U.S. citizens in local situations. Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D., Tex.), arguing against the Winstead plan, said it would have barred the use of draftees to halt insurrection. [See p. 21A2]

Hawaiian Statehood. A bill to admit Hawaii to statehood was approved by a 25-4 vote of the House Interior & Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 4. Those voting against the measure: Reps. James A. Haley (D., Fla.), Walter E. Rogers (D., Tex.), J. T. Rutherford (D., Tex.) & J. Ernest Wharton (R., N.Y.). [See p. 29C-D3]

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Puerto Rican net migration to the continental U.S. declined from 52,325 in 1956 to 37,708 in 1957 & 27,728 in 1958, the P.R. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Feb. 5. The drop was attributed to the recession. The percentage of Puerto Rican migrants settling in New York dropped from 95% in 1947 to about 60% in 1957-58. [See Vol. XVII, p. 416D-E2; XV, 30D2]

Air endurance record of almost 65 days was set by Las Vegas hotel executive Robert Timm, 33, & Los Angeles airline pilot John Cook, 33, who landed a one-engine Cessna-172 at Las Vegas Feb. 7 after keeping it aloft more than 2 months. (The old record: 1,200 hours, set Sept. 21, 1958 by Jim Heth & Bill Burkhart of Texas.)

Bingo produced $21,096,718 & raffles $7,327,141 for charitable, religious & civic groups in New Jersey in 1958, the state Legalized Games of Chance Control Commission reported Jan. 13. Receipts since the games were legalized in 1954: $77,085,093 from bingo, $25,479,686 from raffles. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 375A-B1]

Pittsburgh City Council Pres. Thomas J. Gallagher was sworn in Jan. 15 as mayor to succeed David L. Lawrence, the new governor.

FOREIGN

Algeria. Premier Michel Debré arrived in Algiers Feb. 8 and declared "in the name of the [French] Government" that "French sovereignty" would control "this side of the Mediterranean as it does the other."

Debré's visit, his first to Algeria since assuming the premiership of the 5th Republic, was protested in Algiers Feb. 7 by rightwing anti-Gaullist demonstrators favoring Algerian integration within France. Jeered as a "traitor" at Algiers war memorial ceremonies Feb. 9, Debré denounced the "contemptible minds" who doubted Pres. de Gaulle's pledge that "there will be no political negotiations" with the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. He told a meeting of Algiers civil & military leaders Feb. 9 that "Algeria is a land of French sovereignty" & "those who live here are French citizens." Debré met Feb. 10 with planners charged with implementation of Pres. de Gaulle's Oct. 3, 1958 pledges for an Algerian development program. [See pp. 38D1, 23C2; Vol. XVIII, p. 333C2]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported Feb. 9 that 604 Moslem rebels had been killed or captured & 26 French soldiers killed in Algerian fighting during the past week. [See p. 30E1]

2 Algerian rebels, Mouloud Ouraghi & Abdel Hafid Cherouk, were sentenced to death Feb. 7 by a Paris military tribunal for their Sept. 15, 1958 attempt to assassinate then-Info. Min. Jacques Soustelle. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 333G3]

Austria. Interior Min. Oskar Helmer charged Jan. 18 that Western & Soviet espionage activities in Austria had "become unbearable." He appealed to Austrians to maintain their neutrality and "not to allow themselves to be misused by any side." [See p. 13G2]

Belgian Congo. An estimated 1,000 unemployed Africans were being arrested in Leopoldville each day & removed to transit camps for return to tribal areas, the N.Y. Times reported Feb. 5. [See p. 38E2]

Britain. The annual White Paper on Defense, issued Feb. 10, outlined a £1,514,130,000 ($4,239,564,000) military program for 1959-60 designed to equip British armed forces for nuclear retaliation against any Soviet attack. Defense expenditures, up by £22 million ($61 million) from the 1958-59 program, would be concentrated on development of Britain's 2,000 to 2,500-mi.-range Blue Streak missile to replace the U.S.' Thor IRBM and on strengthening of the RAF's Strategic Bomber Force. Regular Army forces would be increased from 165,000 to 180,000 men to ensure British readiness for limited warfare. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 62D2]

British unemployment increased during January to 620,000 or 2.8% of the working population, Labor Min. Iain Macleod reported Feb. 10. The total included 115,000 unemployed (5.4%) in Scotland & 45,700 (9%) in Northern Ireland. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 73C3]

Queen Mother Elizabeth left London Feb. 4 for a 3-week visit to Kenya & Uganda. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 68B2]

British East Africa. Governors of 4 British East African territories met with Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd Jan. 24-25 for talks on reports of growing nationalist unrest in their areas. Summoned to Britain for the talks were Sir Evelyn Baring of Kenya, Sir Frederick Crawford of Uganda, Sir Richard Turnbull of Tanganyika and Sir Henry Potter, British Resident in Zanzibar. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423E1]

British Somaliland Govt. responsibility would be transferred to elected representatives by the end of 1960 under plans announced Feb. 9 by Colonial Secy. Lennox-Boyd. The reforms would create an "unofficial elected majority" of Somalis in the protectorate's Legislative Council and would grant them membership in the Executive Council as a step toward eventual self-government. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 418D1]

U.S. Rep.-to-UN Mason Sears called on Britain Feb. 6 in the UN Trusteeship Council to fix a timetable for the granting of independence to its Tanganyika trust territory.

Bulgaria. Communist Party First Secy. Todor Zhivkov told the Bulgarian Parliament Jan. 20 that government ministries responsible for economic & industrial administration had proved ineffective and would be replaced by special commissions. Zhivkov estimated that 50% of the present ministries would be dissolved, releasing 140,000 civil servants for work in industry & agriculture. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430D3]

Burma. U Aung Moe & U Sein Maung, members of the pro-Communist National United Front bloc in the Burmese Parliament, were arrested Jan. 28 on charges of aiding Communist rebels. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401F3]

Czechoslovakia. Premier Viliam Siroky's cabinet announced Jan. 17 that Interior Min. Frantisek Krajcir had been named to replace Foreign Trade Min. Richard Dvorak in connection with Dvorak's appointment "to another important state office." Dep. Interior Min. Ladislaw Brabec succeed-

ed Krajcir. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 197C3]

Denmark. Soviet First Dep. Premier Mikoyan arrived in Denmark Jan. 22 from the U.S. and was told by officials of Burmeister & Wain, Denmark's biggest shipbuilders, that the firm had agreed to sell new diesel engine designs to the USSR. [See p. 17F1; Vol. XII, 214N]

The Danish Govt. was awarded $40 million in foreign loans Feb. 5—$20 million from the World Bank & $20 million from bonds floated by a New York investment group. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 370F1]

East Germany. A 10.9% increase in East German industrial production during 1958, 2.8% above 2d 5-year-plan targets, was claimed by Govt. statistical reports published Feb. 4 in the CP newspaper Neues Deutschland. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 50B2]

Agreements by the Fed. of British Industries & East German Chamber of Commerce to increase British-East German trade to $40 million in 1959 were reported Jan. 24 in Bonn.

France. Cabinet decrees issued Feb. 4, before the expiration Feb. 5 of special decree powers granted Pres. de Gaulle Oct. 5, 1958, provided for (1) majority voting in municipal elections in all cities of less than 120,000, proportional representation in cities of larger size,* (2) relaxation of certain austerity measures, including restoration of health service payments for drug purchases by low income families, (3) exemption of persons earning less than 1.5 million francs ($3,040) annually from special tax rates on "signs of external wealth." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422B2]

500 anti-Gaullist rightists announced the formation in Paris Feb. 7 of a Nationalist Party dedicated to creation of a totalitarian, anti-Semitic regime which would integrate Algeria within France. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 358B3]

Ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France was ousted Feb. 4 from the Radical Socialist Party for his leadership of the Union of Democratic Forces' in opposition to the 5th Republic's constitution. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 394F3]

French Equatorial Africa. Agreements establishing a customs union and common transport, postal & communications administration were signed in Paris Jan. 17 by representatives of the Chad, Gabon, Congo & Central African Republics. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 395C1]

Chad Premier Gabriel Lisette's cabinet was overthrown Feb. 10 by a 30-17 nonconfidence vote of the Chad Legislative Assembly. Opposition forces were headed by Ahmed Koulamallah, African Socialist Movement leader known to favor greater independence for the Chad. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 395C1]

French West Africa. The autonomous republics of Dahomey, Upper Volta, Senegal & French Sudan voted Jan. 17 to form the Mali† Federation within the French Community. Delegates, meeting in a Federal Constituent Assembly in Dakar, capital of French West Africa, already had voted to form an economic federation. The political federation was to be ruled from Dakar. The 3 other French West African republics of Niger, Ivory Coast & Mauretania had rejected federation membership. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 431C1, 401G1]

Ghana. Capt. Benjamin Awhaitey was discharged from the Ghana Army Jan. 22 for failure to report opposition plans to assassinate Prime Min. Nkrumah. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431D1]

Greece. Informal protests by Soviet Premier Khrushchev against the imprisonment of Manolis Glezos, publisher of the leftist Avghi, were denounced by the Greek Govt. Feb. 3 as "inadmissible interference" in Greek affairs. [See p. 5E1]

Guinea. The French Govt. formally recognized independent Guinea Jan. 15 and announced that a chargé d'affaires would be sent to Conakry. [See p. 5F1]

Hungary. Decrees issued Feb. 1 ordered a speedup in development of the collective farm system. The CP magazine Social Review, cited Feb. 8 by the N.Y. Times, disclosed that "right" deviationists had opposed the measure in the CP Central Com. on grounds that it would result in lowered farm production. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 340B2]

Iceland. The British trawler Valafell was arrested Feb. 5 by the Icelandic patrol boat Thor on charges of fishing within 4 miles of Iceland. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402F1]

India. Prime Min. Nehru conceded to newsmen Feb. 7 that the "terror of mutual killing" caused by the 1947 partition of India & Pakistan might have been averted if he had acted differently when faced with the "very difficult choice" at that time. Nehru also commented that the selection of Mrs. Indira Ghandi as Congress Party leader was not a "good precedent" for India. [See p. 39G1]

Nehru's aide M. O. Mathai resigned Jan. 16 to defend himself against Communist charges of impropriety. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402G1]

Chandra Shekhar Jha, ex-Indian Amb. to Japan, arrived at UN Hq. in New York Jan. 21 to replace Indian Rep.-to-UN Arthur S. Lall.

Indonesia. U.S. agreement to sell Indonesia $10 million worth of military equipment & arms needed to outfit 20 new Army battalions was announced Feb. 8 by the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. Spokesmen said that the U.S. arms, to include jeeps, trucks & machineguns, would be used against the 4,000 armed rebels still operating in Sumatra & the Celebes Is. The U.S. State Dept. confirmed Feb. 8 that Pres. Eisenhower had approved the arms purchase under terms of 1958 agreement. [See p. 5G1; Vol. XVIII, 174F2]

Vice Chrmn. Ruslan Abdulgani of the Indonesian National Council said Jan. 19 that the Indonesian Govt. was studying plans for allocating ½ of Parliament's seats to candidates of such "functional groups" as labor, the peasantry & the army. Pres. Sukarno would be empowered to choose "functional" candidates as part of his plans for "guided democracy." The Parliamentary appointment of army officers was opposed Feb. 1 by First Deputy Secy. Gen. M. H. Lukman of the Indonesian Communist Party. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 425F3, 83A1]

Italy. Ex-Premier Antonio Segni, 68, a Christian Democrat, was designated premier by Pres. Gronchi Feb. 6 after Premier Antonio Fanfani had refused the previous day to withdraw his resignation & seek a confidence vote in Parliament. [See p. 39E2]

5 of the 22 Democratic Socialists in the Italian Chamber of Deputies resigned from the party Feb. 8 to form an "autonomous" Socialist Initiative Party. Led by Matteo Matteotti, son of the Socialist leader Giacomo Matteotti murdered by Fascists in 1924, they broke away after Giuseppe Saragat, Social Democrat leader, had refused to reunite the party with left-wing Socialists led by Pietro Nenni. [See p. 30B1]

Japan. Maj. Gen. David H. Tulley, U.S. Army commander in Japan, formally apologized to the Japanese Govt. Jan. 18 for the public burning of a Japanese flag Jan. 16 by Sp. 4/C Cedric E. Nelson, 21, of Alexandria, Minn. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 426A1]

The Japanese Govt. protested Jan. 24 against unauthorized U.S. Navy maneuvers in Tachibana Bay Jan. 21-23.

Korea. U.S. First Cavalry & 7th Infantry Division combat units in Korea currently contained up to 50% South Korean soldiers on an integrated basis, the N.Y. Times reported Feb. 8. The Koreans, said to number 7,000 of the 14,000 men in the 2 divisions, were attached to U.S. units after recent decisions to reduce Army manpower. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 425D2]

Lee Dong Joon, 30, North Korean reporter-interpreter for the Soviet newspaper Pravda, defected to South Korea Jan. 27 while attending a Military Armistice Comm. meeting in the Panmunjom demilitarized zone.

Libya. The World Jewish Congress reported Jan. 20 that the Tripolitanian Govt. had issued decrees naming Sayed Amar Sasi Atyia to "take over all operations of the Jewish community & all its moneys, properties, deeds . . . & other things." The seizure was said to have been decreed for "the preservation of general order." [See Vol. XII, p. 187D]

Luxembourg. Official returns from general elections held Feb. 1 gave the Catholic Party 20 of 52 seats in the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. Liberals won 12 seats, Socialists 17 & Communists 3. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 431F2, 410G3]

Malaya. Tengku (Prince) Abdul

* Except in Algeria, where proportional representation was retained for cities of 30,000 or more & majority voting was ordered for smaller cities. The measure was intended to reduce Communist representation on municipal councils of medium-sized & small cities and of industrial suburban areas in which Communists controlled large voting blocs. [See p. 30G2]

† Named after the medieval west African Negro Empire of the Mali, founded in 1230 by Sundiata Keita, and containing the territory of the modern states of the French Sudan, Ghana, Senegal & Guinea.

Rahman resigned as prime minister Feb. 9 and named Defense Min. Dato Abdul Razak bin Hussein to succeed him in April. Rahman, who had named Malayan Amb.-to-U.S. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman as foreign minister Jan. 30, said that he would devote himself to rebuilding his party, the United Malay Natl. Organization. [See p. 5D3]

Malayan rubber exports totalled 1,080,656 tons during Jan.-Nov. 1958, the Malayan Govt. reported Feb. 4. The USSR & Soviet bloc imported 109,300 tons (up 64,000 tons over 1957), & U.S. imports totalled 112,900 tons of the total (down 20,000 tons from 1957).

The first Malayan central bank, with assets of $33 million, was inaugurated in Kuala Lumpur Jan. 24 by Paramount Ruler Yang Bipertuan Agong. W. H. Wilcock, an Australian, was named bank governor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402G2]

Morocco. Deputy Premier Abderrahim Bouabid resigned Jan. 29 from the divided Istiqlal Party's executive committee. Bouabid reportedly declared that he & Premier Ibrahim favored the dissident leftist Democratic Istiqlal Party. [See p. 30E3]

Ex-Gov. Addi ou Bihi & 3 other leaders of an abortive 1957 plot against the Moroccan Govt. were sentenced to death Feb. 1 by the Moroccan High Court in Rabat. 4 other plotters were sentenced to death in absentia, and 31 were given jail terms ranging from one year to life imprisonment. [See Vol. XVII, p. 100B1] Copy rec. Feb. 13—9:36 A. M. .. .. .

Nationalist China. The Economic Affairs Ministry reported Jan. 25 that Nationalist Chinese industrial production had risen by 80% since 1952. Taiwan exports totaled $164.7 million, imports $127 million in 1958 for a trade surplus of $37.7 million. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 386F2]

Nigeria. 57 followers of the eastern Nigerian Odozi Obodi secret society were condemned to death Feb. 10 for the murder of persons whom they considered immoral. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402C3]

Norway. A Soviet note charged Jan. 21 that U.S. & British aircraft were using the Bodo airport for reconnaissance flights near USSR frontiers. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 390D3]

Nyasaland. 6 policemen & several Europeans & Asians were injured Jan. 20 in Zomba when Africans rioted and stoned Nyasaland Govt. buildings following a nationalist meeting addressed by Pres. Hastings Banda of the Nyasaland Natl. Congress. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 270E2]

Pakistan. Land reform measures limiting West Pakistan holdings to 500 acres of irrigated land or 1,000 acres of unirrigated land were proclaimed Jan. 24 by Pakistan Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan. The program called for redistributing large holding to small peasants & sharecroppers with payment to be on a 25-yr. installment basis. The measures were designed to break up huge tracts said to be controlled by 6,000 West Pakistan landlords.

A similar program had been adopted by East Pakistan 10 years ago. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 341B1, 335A1]

$48 million of the $80 million allotted by the U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin. as defense support for Pakistan in 1959 were made available Jan. 30 for the purchase of aircraft parts and industrial & electrical equipment. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402D3]

Philippines. Pres. Garcia denied Feb. 6 that his Govt. had organized an anti-U.S. campaign to divert attention from the Philippines' domestic problems. He told the N.Y. Times that "all we want is a fair settlement of just claims & a better understanding with Americans." He chided the U.S. for spending huge sums for foreign aid while ignoring Philippine claims of $800-$900 million for war losses & other matters.† [See p. 31A1]

James Bell, Time magazine correspondent, was barred from the Philippines Jan. 30 for articles describing Pres. Garcia's regime as ineffective.

Poland. The Rev. Marian Pirozynski, 60, editor of the Roman Catholic magazine Homo Dei, was sentenced to 2 years in jail Feb. 9 by a Warsaw court. [See p. 24B1]

Red China. A Soviet-Chinese technical aid pact signed in Moscow Feb. 7 by Premiers Khrushchev of the USSR & Chou En-lai of Red China provided for 5 billion rubles ($1.25 billion at official rates) worth of Soviet assistance for the construction of 78 heavy industrial installations in China by 1967. The accord added 31 plants to the 47 installations planned under a Soviet-Chinese economic agreement signed in Aug. 1958. Hong Kong dispatches noted Feb. 8 that the new accord indicated a decrease in Soviet aid to China, believed to have totalled 10 billion rubles in 1950-58. The Soviet aid would be repayed by deliveries of Chinese "commodities" & raw materials. [See p. 35B2; Vol. XVIII, 370A2, 270G1]

U.S. diplomatic recognition of Communist China was urged Jan. 21 by ex-Air Force Secy. Thomas K. Finletter but was opposed by ex-U.S. Amb.-to-South Korea Arthur H. Dean in addresses to a Freedom House meeting in New York. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432B2]

Sierra Leone. 95 persons were disclosed to have been arrested Jan. 18 in a British Govt. crackdown on illegal diamond digging. [See Vol. XVI, p. 177E3]

Soviet Union. The 21st Soviet Communist Party Congress adjourned Feb. 5 after adopting the new 7-year economic plan advanced by Premier Khrushchev. The Congress approved labor reforms incorporated in the new plan for establishment of the 40-hour work week & 7-hour day by 1962, and for the introduction, beginning in 1964, of a 30-hour week for mine workers & 35-hour week for all others. The Congress, which failed to take action against alleged anti-party plotters, empowered the CP Central Committee to review "appeals about decisions on expulsions from the party [&] on party punishment." It unanimously adopted Premier Khrushchev's suggestion that the 22d CP Congress be postponed from 1960 to 1961. [See pp. 35F1, 25B1]

The appointment of First Secy. Nikolai N. Smelyakov of the Gorky Province CP to succeed T. T. Ivanov as head of the USSR's Amtorg Trading Corp. in the U.S. was reported Feb. 5 by the N.Y. Times.

Pres. Eisenhower told Mgr. Harold C. McCellan of the American Natl. Exhibition in Moscow & other White House guests Jan. 23 that the $3,600,000 to be spent on the exhibit was "about the best investment . . . this Govt. has made in a long time." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432E1]

The Rev. Louis F. Dion, first American Roman Catholic priest admitted to the USSR to conduct religious services since 1955, arrived in Moscow Jan. 25. [See Vol. XV, p. 74E3]

South Africa. 28 Negroes & 2 whites went on trial for the 2d time in Pretoria Jan. 19 on charges of high treason for their opposition to South African apartheid racial policies. The 30, selected from 91 persons tried without result in 1958, were accused of conspiring as African National Congress members to recruit a Corps of Freedom Volunteers "prepared for acts of violence" necessary to overthrow the South African Govt. & replace it with a "Communist state." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 386B3, 341E2]

Spain. Gen. Francisco Franco was reported Feb. 4 to have made clear that he would not permit the restoration of a Spanish monarch during his lifetime. Franco, 66, was said to have told Spanish monarchists that Spain already was a "monarchy" but that further agitation for the return of Don Juan, heir to Spain's last king, Alfonso XIII, or of Prince Juan Carlos, Don Juan's son, would not be tolerated. Franco's views were set out in a Jan. 14 letter to José Maria Peman, monarchist poet, from Rear Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, Franco's chief aide.

Joaquin Satrustegui Fernandez, prominent Basque industrialist & founder of the monarchist Union Espanola association, was detained briefly with 4 other Union members‡ Feb. 4 for police questioning in connection with Satrustegui's denunciation of the Franco regime at a Madrid monarchist meeting Jan. 29. Satrustegui, who read Adm. Carrero Blanco's letter to the meeting, had denounced Franco for seizing the Spanish Govt. illegally & for using force

† Reported to include these individual claims: $500 million for Philippine Army supplies & equipment lost during World War II; an additional $100 million for war damages; $23.8 million for financial losses when the U.S. abandoned the gold standard in 1933; $500 million for Philippine currency destroyed by the Japanese during the war; unspecified amounts in excise tax refunds on Philippine sugar & oils processed in the U.S. since 1946. The U.S.' Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 authorized payment in full of all approved claims under $500 & 75% payment of all larger claims. All small claims were said to have been settled, but Congressional appropriations had provided only enough funds to pay 52% of larger claims.

‡ The Marques de Casa Arnau, Mariano Robles Robledo, Amadeo Cardonello & Luit Benitez de Luzo.

to stay in power. The Union Espanola, founded in 1957, was said to be tolerated by the Franco regime despite its ban on all political groups but the official National Movement (Falange). [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 403C1, 247G2, 23D2]

Dionisio Ridruejo, 43, a founding member of the Falange who broke with Franco in 1942 after serving with the Spanish Blue Division in Russia, was convicted Feb. 2 by the Spanish Supreme Court of defaming the Franco regime but was freed under a 2-year amnesty decreed for the coronation of Pope John XXIII. Ridruejo, now a liberal Socialist journalist, still faced trial for seeking restoration of Spanish civil liberties. [See Vol. XVI, p. 145E2]

The American 6th Fleet's $10 million Cartagena supply base, built as part of the U.S.' $400 million program for the construction of Navy & Air Force facilities in Spain, was inaugurated Jan. 16. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 83B3]

Thailand. Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat was approved unanimously as premier Feb. 9 by the Thai National Assembly. He announced formation of a new cabinet Feb. 10.

Members of the new Thai cabinet: Premier—Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat; Deputy Premier—Prince Wan Waithayakon; Deputy Premier & Defense Min.—Gen. Thanom Kittikachorn; Foreign Min.—Thanat Khoman; Interior Min.—Lt. Gen. Prasphas Charusathien; Finance—Chote Khunakasem; Agriculture—Sawat Mahaphom; Communications—Gen. Pong Punakarn; Justice—Phya Atthakari; Education—Mom Luang Phin Malakul; Economic Affairs—Suthorn Hongladarom; Cooperatives—Phra Prakas Sahakron; Health—Phra Bamros Naradoon; Industry—Boon Charoenchai. [See p. 39G3]

Tunisia. French Army forces in Algeria were accused Feb. 10 of killing one Tunisian & wounding several others in the shelling the previous day of Khanghue-el-Mouhad, Tunisian village on the Algerian border near the Kasserine Pass. Information Min. Mohammed Masmoudi charged that the shelling, by French Army mortar units emplaced in Algeria, had "severely strained" French-Tunisian relations. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 370D3, 45B1]

Pres. Habib Bourguiba called Jan. 30 for the dissolution of Tunisian economic & financial ties with France as a step toward free Tunisian economic association with other states of the European Economic Community. Bourguiba had charged Jan. 15 that the French-Tunisian customs union had "practically ceased to exist" as a result of devaluation of the French franc. He warned that Tunisia would not devalue the dinar to help pay for France's "policy of grandeur & the Algerian war." [See p. 14C3; Vol. XVIII, 422E1]

14 French technical aides in the Tunisian communications system, 4 of them Embassy employes, were arrested in Tunis Feb. 4 on espionage charges.

Formation of a National Labor Service in which Tunisian youths would "work in the interest of the country, without salary" for one year was announced Jan. 29 by Pres. Bourguiba.

Turkey. The opposition newspaper Ulus was suspended for 2 months, and 2 of its editors were sentenced to prison by an Ankara court Jan. 22 for printing articles offensive to the government. Ulka Arman, already serving a term, was sentenced to an additional 12 months in jail and was fined $1,100. Beyhan Cenckci was sentenced to one year & 15 days in jail and was fined $1,300. [See p. 15F1; Vol. XVIII, 432B2, 403F1]

West Germany. 2 former S.S. Elite Guardsmen were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor Feb. 6 by Chief Judge Herbert Schroeder of the Bonn Assize Court for the wartime murders of Sachsenhausen concentration camp inmates. Gustav Sorge, 47, was convicted of 67 murders, & Wilhelm Schubert, 41, was found guilty of 47 murders committed while both were Sachsenhausen block leaders in 1938-42. [See p. 31G1; Vol. XVIII, 262C2]

Yugoslavia. A Soviet-Yugoslav trade pact signed in Moscow Jan. 28 provided for the exchange of $108 million worth of goods in 1959, a slight reduction from the $124 million Soviet-Yugoslav trade pact carried out in 1958. [See pp. 35G1; Vol. XVIII, 227G1]

A $5 million Yugoslav loan was approved Feb. 2 by the U.S.' Development Loan Fund for the purchase of 40 U.S.-built diesel locomotives. A £3 million British-Yugoslav loan pact was signed Feb. 3 in London. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432E2]

Pres. Tito ended a 5-day visit to Ceylon Jan. 26 after a joint communiqué issued Jan. 25 with Prime Min. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike pledged both nations to neutralist policies. Tito arrived in Eritrea by ship Feb. 1 & was welcomed to Ethiopia Feb. 3 by Emperor Haile Selassie. [See p. 31C2]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Assassination Plot Charged. Alan Robert Nye, 31, of Whiting, Ind. was charged by Cuban police in Havana Feb. 2 with planning to assassinate Fidel Castro. Nye, an ex-U.S. Navy pilot & Korean War veteran, had been seized by the rebels in Oriente Province Dec. 16, 1958. The revolutionary regime charged that Brig. Gen. Carlos Tabernilla Palmero, who had been air force chief under Batista, had hired Nye for $100,000 to kill Castro.

Nye denied to newsmen Feb. 6 that he had signed a confession, as the police claimed, or that he had taken "any money from Batista's men." He insisted that he had come to Cuba to fight on the rebel side.

Presidential Age Lowered. Pres. Manual Urrutia & his cabinet Feb. 8 approved the Fundamental Law of the Republic, which was to be Cuba's law of the land until after elections. The new law lowered the presidential age from 35 years to 30 and thereby made it possible for Castro, 32, to be elected president. It also gave "native-born" status to Maj. Ernesto Guevara, 30, an Argentine physician who had fought as a Castro aide since the beginning of the revolt.

Executions. The war-crimes execution total rose to 288 Feb. 8 when 2 ex-policemen died before a firing squad in La Cabana Fortress. They had been charged with torturing & murdering anti-Batista students. [See p. 40D1]

University Seized. Havana University, closed since 1956, was seized Feb. 4 by the Federation of Havana University Students, headed by Maj. José Puente Blanco, who announced that all professors who had collaborated with the Batista regime would be dismissed. Medical students Feb. 3 seized the School of Medicine and dismissed 145 professors and the board of governors of the Calixto Garcia Hospital (attached to Havana University).

Masferrer Paroled. Sen. Rolando Masferrer, Cuban publisher & friend of Batista whose private army had terrorized Cuba, was paroled Jan. 26 from the McAllen, Tex. detention camp. He had been interned Jan. 13 after arriving in the U.S. Jan. 1. [See p. 15C3]

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Argentina. Pres Arturo Frondizi returned home Feb. 2 after a 12-day official visit to the U.S. during which he addressed Congress, conferred with Pres. Eisenhower and State Secy. Dulles and met with groups of U.S. businessmen.

In an address to a joint session of Congress Jan. 21, Frondizi said he now wished to attract private capital to Argentina. He declared that foreign credit and investment would find "the same juridical guarantees granted by any democratic country." The Argentine people would "accept any investment devoted to the welfare and progress of the country but [would] reject any proposal implying a threat to its sovereignty." The U.S., he added, could not stand aloof from the backwardness of millions of Latin Americans which provided "fertile soil for anarchy and dictatorship."

Frondizi reiterated his pleas for investments by U.S. businessmen in New York, Washington, Chicago and Detroit, and asked for a better understanding of Latin America's political, social & economic programs Jan. 25 on NBC's TV program "Meet the Press." He was given a ticker tape welcome along lower Broadway in NYC Jan. 29 and dedicated Miami's new $26 million international airport Feb. 1.

Frondizi had left Argentina in the midst of a violent outbreak of strikes begun Jan. 17 in protest against his Economic Stabilization plan, an austerity program designed to combat inflation. (It was revealed Jan. 23 that the cost of living had risen 50% the past year, 20% in the past 6 months in Argentina.) Involved in the strike were meat packers, petroleum workers, transport & communication workers. Most stores remained closed, and newspapers were not published. A sit-down strike by 2,000 workers at a meat-packing plant in Buenos Aires was dispersed by police using tear gas. Striking workers in U.S.-

owned oil companies were placed under military control Jan. 20. However, the 62-union, Peronist-dominated workers confederation voted secretly Jan. 21 to return to work after soldiers & police had arrested about 500 Peronist & Communist labor leaders. The 4-day strike reportedly cost $100 million in lost production, damaged equipment and unpaid wages. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 418F3]

Labor Min. Alfredo Allende, 29, resigned Feb. 6 in apparent disagreement with Frondizi's reliance on the armed forces to end the recent outbreak of strikes. David Blejer, 45, Subsecy. of the Interior, was named Feb. 9 to replace Allende. The Senate ratified Jan. 10 a treaty under which the Soviet Union gave Argentina a $100 million credit for industrial imports from Russia. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 359G1]

The peso was placed on the free market Jan. 12 for the first time in almost 20 years after a 13-day exchange holiday. Officially pegged at 18 to the U.S. dollar, it actually fluctuated between 63 & 68 to $1. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432E3]

Honduras. The garrison town of Santa Barbara, near the Guatemala border, was occupied by Nationalist Party rebels Feb. 7 but retaken Feb. 9 by army troops, who captured 138 prisoners, the government announced Feb. 9. Rebels also were reported to have occupied the towns of Copán, Santa Clara & Olanchita briefly. Pres. Ramón Villeda Morales said Feb. 10 that the revolt had been led from Nicaragua by Col. Armando Velasquez Cerrato. He told newsmen that, according to an "informal" report by his Liberal Party, Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo had contributed $80,000 to the rebel cause.

Villeda Morales Jan. 9 named Dr. Roberto Lazarus as Forgn. Min. and Ramón Valladares as Interior & Justice Min. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 103C1]

OBITUARIES

Vincent Astor, 67, great-great grandson of German founder of wealthy N.Y. family (son of Col. Jacob Astor IV, who went down with "Titanic"), bd. chrmn. "Newsweek" magazine since 1937, real estate owner, yachtsman, philanthropist; Feb. 3 in New York of heart attack.

Meyer Berger, 60, reporter & human interest columnist on N.Y. Times staff since 1928, Pulitzer Prize winner in 1950 for account of shooting spree by madman Howard Unruh; Feb. 8 in New York of stroke. [See Vol. X, p. 143B]

Harry D. Collier, 83, pres. Standard Oil of Calif. 1940-45, ex-bd. chrmn. Arabian American Oil Co.; Jan. 30 in San Francisco.

Maj. Gen. William Joseph (Wild Bill) Donovan, 76, World War I hero as cmndr. of NYC's "Fighting 69th" Regt., head of World War II Office of Strategic Services 1942-45, Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. 1924-29, Amb. to Thailand 1953, leader of drive that raised $1½ million for Hungarian relief in 1956; Feb. 8 in Washington. [See Vol. XVII, p. 244D1]

Benjamin F. Feinberg, 70, chrmn. N.Y. State Public Svc. Comm. 1949-55, author of Feinberg law, which disqualified persons for public school employment if they ever belonged to the CP, chrmn. Natl. Assn. of RR. & Utilities Commissioners; Feb. 6 in Montreal. [See Vol. XV, p. 436F2]

Jack Frye, 54, pres. Trans World Airlines 1934-47, pres. Gen. Aniline & Film Corp. 1947-55, bd. chrmn. Frye Corp. (aircraft mfrs.) since 1955; Feb. 3 in Tucson, Ariz. in auto accident.

Leonie Bernheim Guggenheim, 93, French-born founder with her late husband, philanthropist Murray Guggenheim, of NYC dental clinics for needy children and free park band concerts; Jan. 31 in New York.

Willie (William Frederick) Hoppe, 71, winner of 51 world billiard championships 1906-52; Feb. 1 in Miami, Fla. of cancer. [See Vol. XII, p. 348J]

Napoleon Lajoie, 83, star 2d baseman with Phila. Athletics 1896-1901 & Cleveland 1902-15 (he managed Cleveland 1905-09), who set Amer. League one-season batting avg. record of .422 in 1901, charter member Baseball Hall of Fame; Feb. 7 in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Daniel François Malan, 84, South African Prime Min. 1948-54, ex-Calvinist pastor who formulated apartheid (separation of races) white supremacy laws as head of Nationalist Party; Feb. 7 in Capetown. [See Vol. XIV, p. 404C2]

Joseph Sprinzak, 74, Russian-born speaker of Israeli Knesset (Parliament) since 1949, Mapai Party head, gen. secy. Histadrut 1945-49; Jan. 28 in Jerusalem.

John Wildberg, 55, U.S. theatrical producer ("Porgy & Bess" revival, "One Touch of Venus," "Anna Lucasta"); death Feb. 5 in London of a heart attack reported Feb. 8.

Frances Williams (Jellinek), 57, musical comedy star in 1920s & '30s (George White's Scandals, Life Begins at 8:40), dancer who introduced the Charleston; Jan. 27 in New York of cancer.

Dr. Jonah B. Wise, 77, rabbi of NYC's Central (Reform) Synagogue, a founder of UJA in 1939 and natl. chrmn. since 1958, son of Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise (founder of Reform Judaism in the U.S.); Feb. 1 in New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornado killed 22 persons, injured 350 and made 5,000 homeless in a residential area of north-central St. Louis Feb. 10. Damage was estimated at $12 million. Pres. Eisenhower declared St. Louis a disaster area the same day at the request of Mayor Raymond B. Tucker & Missouri Gov. James T. Blair. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 192F3]

Fatal accidents in the U.S. declined from 95,307 in 1957 to 91,000 in 1958, the Natl. Safety Council reported Feb. 3 in Chicago. [See p. 32C3]

John Jayne, 16, of Moravia, N.Y. confessed to police Jan. 28 that he had killed all 4 members of his family with a shotgun that day, possibly in resentment over a spanking he had received last summer. Those slain: his father, Willis, 67, mother, Amber 53, brother, Willard, 19, & sister, Ann Elizabeth, 14. Also killed: the family's pet beagle. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420G2]

Giacomo Reina, 49, an alleged Mafia "don" (leader) serving a 5-yr. federal prison term (in Atlanta) for narcotics possession & conspiracy, was given a 2-yr. contempt sentence by U.S. District Judge Archie O. Dawson in New York Jan. 30 for refusing to testify in Dec. 1958 before a special Federal grand jury investigating organized crime. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420D2]

George F. Leggett, 21, head of the Nazi-like United Nordic Confed., whose plan to rob a bank & set up a "training camp" for youths was thwarted Jan. 17, 1958 by N.Y. police, was sentenced Jan. 28 to an indeterminate term in Elmira (N.Y.) Reception Center. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 216C3]

Don Newcombe, Cincinnati Redlegs pitcher, & his brothers, Norman & Harold, were acquitted in Newark, N.J. Feb. 2 of assault charges brought by ex-policeman Ulysses Ross after a 1957 fracas in the Newcombes' tavern. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 360A3]

MARRIED

George Sanders, film actor, to Benita Hume Colman, widow of actor Ronald Colman; Feb. 10 in Madrid. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 168B2]

John Varick Tunney, son of ex-boxer Gene Tunney, to Maria Wilhelmina A. Sprengers; Feb. 5 in Nijmegen, Netherlands.

NEW YORK THEATER

Open

The Legend of Lizzie. Reginald Lawrence's melodrama dealing with possible motives of Fall River ax-murderess Lizzie Borden. Staged & presented by Hartney Arthur. With Anne Meacham, Douglass Montgomery, Muriel Kirkland, Frank M. Thomas. Feb. 9 at 54 St. (0-1-6)§ Closed Feb. 10 after 2 performances.

Rashomon. Drama by Fay & Michael Kanin based on Japanese legend by Akutagawa of death of samurai warrior & rape of his wife by bandit. Staged by Peter Glenville. Presented by David Susskind & Hardy Smith. With Rod Steiger, Claire Bloom, Noel Willman, Oscar Homolka, Akim Tamiroff, Jack Bittner. Jan. 27 at Music Box. (5-1-1)§

Requiem for a Nun. William Faulkner's play based on his own novel about redemption of murderess. Staged by Tony Richardson. Presented by the Theater Guild and Myers & Fleischmann. With Ruth Ford, Bertice Reading, Zachary Scott, Scott McKay, House Jameson. Jan. 30 at John Golden. (3-0-4)§

Tall Story. Howard Lindsay & Russell Crouse's comedy about college ethics & fixed basketball games. Staged by Herman Shumlin. Presented by Emmett Rogers & Robt. Weiner. With Marc Connelly, Hans Conreid, Marion Winters, Ray Merritt, Robt. Wright. Jan. 30 at Belasco. (6-1-0)§

Closed

Ages of Man Jan. 31 (45 performances)
The Girls in 509 Jan. 24 (117 performances)
A Party Jan. 24 (38 performances)
The Power and the Glory Feb. 8 (69 performances)
Whoop-Up Feb. 7 (56 performances)

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews